

4.13 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section is based on the Water Study and the Sewer Study prepared for the proposed Westfield Carlsbad project by Dexter Wilson Engineering (Dexter Wilson 2008a and 2008b, respectively), as well as information provided by the City. The 2008 water and sewer studies addressed the then-proposed Westfield Carlsbad expansion project, which included approximately 145,900 net new sf GLA. Because the current SDP proposal has been reduced relative to the previous plan analyzed in the 2008 Dexter Wilson studies and would result in approximately 110,500 fewer net new sf GLA, an Update to the Water and Sewer Studies for the project was prepared in 2010 to reflect the current SDP proposal (Dexter Wilson 2010). The content of these three reports is summarized below, with the reports included in Appendix G to this EIR.

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

Water

Water Supply

San Diego County imports 90 percent of its water from northern California and the Colorado River. This water is imported to San Diego County by the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) and the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of southern California. SDCWA was formed in 1944 and became a member of MWD in 1946 to obtain Colorado River water for San Diego County (SDCWA 2008). SDCWA currently has 23 member agencies, which include six cities, two water districts, three irrigation districts, eight municipal water districts, one public utility district, and one federal agency (a military base). Its service area encompasses approximately 1,438 square miles and a population of approximately three million people. SDCWA receives 90 percent of its imported water from MWD. SDCWA is MWD's largest member agency, purchasing up to 30 percent of MWD's supplies annually.

SDCWA member agencies in the vicinity of the SP area include the Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD), Vallecitos Water District (VWD), and Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD)—all three of which provide water service to the City of Carlsbad. The SDCWA's December 2002 Regional Water Facilities Master Plan projects future demand required by the Water Authority and its member agencies through a comprehensive model incorporating the San Diego Association of Government's (SANDAG's) City/County demographic forecasts. The municipal, industrial and agricultural demands forecasted by the model and used in SDCWA's water planning are found in the table in the Water Study in Appendix G.

SDCWA has recognized that San Diego County must diversify its water supplies, thereby decreasing the percentage of imported water in the region's total supply mix. Currently, SDCWA is actively locating, evaluating, and developing new water sources that will help meet the County's needs. In 2003, SDCWA began receiving water transfers from the Imperial Irrigation District that are delivered by an exchange of water supplies with MWD. SDCWA has also developed emergency supply strategies to ensure a secure, long-term water supply for its member agencies.

The service area of CMWD, which is a subsidiary district of the City of Carlsbad that distributes water to approximately 85 percent of the City, is entirely within the City boundaries and covers approximately 32 square miles, including the SP area. Water service to the SP area is provided exclusively by the CMWD. As of 2010, the CMWD serves an estimated 85,000 people through approximately 447 miles of pipeline (CMWD 2011b). The OMWD and VWD provide service to the remaining City area. Residential, industrial, institutional and commercial customers made up approximately 64 percent of CMWD water consumption, while agricultural water consumption comprised approximately 5 percent (CMWD 2011b). The capacity of potable and reclaimed water storage reservoirs was estimated at 247 and 2.5 million gallons, respectively.

In October 2001, Senate Bills 610 (SB 610) and 221 (SB 221) were enacted; each bill took effect on January 1, 2002. The intent of the bills was to improve the link between information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. SB 610, which has been codified in the Water Code beginning at Section 10910, requires the preparation of Water Supply Assessments (WSAs) for projects (defined in the Water Code) within cities and counties that propose to construct 500 or more residential units or that will use an amount of water equivalent to what would be used by 500 residential units. As the current SDP proposal would not construct any residential units or use an equivalent amount of water, preparation of a WSA to assess the availability of water supplies for the project is not required.

Water Infrastructure

Potable water provided by CMWD to the SP area is supplied from the SDCWA's Second Aqueduct, which carries treated water to the four pressure zones within the CMWD. The SP area is located in 255 pressure zone, which serves the northwest corner of the City and the majority of the City's coastal customers. The existing 12-inch diameter potable water transmission pipelines in Monroe Street and Marron Road provide water to the SP area and vicinity. Both transmission lines are supplied by the Elm Reservoir located to the south of the SP area along Carlsbad Village Drive. The SP area is served by a 10-inch public water line loop

surrounding the existing buildings within the main mall structure of Westfield Carlsbad. As shown on Figure 2 in the Water Study (Appendix G), this loop connects to the 10-inch water line in El Camino Real to the east, to the 12-inch line in Marron Road to the south, and the 12-inch line in Monroe Street to the west of the SP area between the Westfield Carlsbad and North County Plaza properties. To the west, southwest, and east of the SP area within the 255 pressure zone are several additional transmission of 10-, 12-, 14-, and 18-inch diameters that connect to the aforementioned pipelines within the SP area.

Fire Flow. The City's Water Master Plan Update (Water Master Plan) (CMWD 2003) identifies a fire flow requirement of 4,000 gpm for four hours for industrial, commercial or institutional land use types. The City of Carlsbad Fire Department would ultimately determine the fire flow requirement for the project based on building size, construction type and other fire protection features incorporated into development standards and design guidelines established in the proposed SP. For the purposes of this analysis, a conservative fire flow requirement of 6,000 gpm is used (Dexter Wilson 2008a).

Reclaimed Water. Recycled, or reclaimed, water distributed by the CMWD to local irrigation customers is supplied by three different sources, including the Meadowlark Treatment Plant, owned and operated by the VWD; the Gafner Treatment Plant, owned and operated by the Leucadia Wastewater District; and the Carlsbad Water Recycling Facility, owned by the CMWD and operated by the Encina Water Authority. Nearly 20 percent of the water delivered by CMWD is recycled water. In 2009, the CMWD distributed approximately 1.4 billion gallons of recycled water for irrigation purposes to commercial, industrial and institutional users, and homeowners' associations (City of Carlsbad 2010b). All new development in the City is designed for recycled water use, even if recycled water infrastructure is not yet available to serve the development area, as is the case for the SP area. Located within Phase IV of the City's recycled water distribution system, which would eventually supply recycled water to Westfield Carlsbad and North County Plaza, the SP area is slated for future retrofitting for recycled water deliveries. The area included in Phase IV of the recycled water distribution system was part of the "Ultimate" system in the CMWDs 1997 Master Plan Update, Volume IV: Reclaimed Water [hereafter referred to as the Water Reclamation Master Plan] [CMWD 1997]. The 1997 study was later supplemented with the CMWD's Encina Basin Recycled Water Distribution System Study [CMWD 2000].

Existing On-site Water Use. The average annual potable water use for the existing development at Westfield Carlsbad (assuming occupancy of the vacant Robinsons-May department store) is approximately 183.8 gallons per minute (gpm) (or 264,751 gallons per day [gpd]), based on the

Water Master Plan (CMWD 2003). This water usage was determined using the non-residential use rate of 2,300 gpd per 10,000 square feet of building area and reflects both potable and irrigation demand at the site (Dexter Wilson 2008a). Details of existing (as of 2008) potable water demand are provided in Table 1 in the Water Study in Appendix G (Dexter Wilson 2008a).

Wastewater

Sewer Facilities

The City of Carlsbad owns and maintains 252 miles of collection pipelines, 20 miles of sewer laterals and 16 pump stations to convey wastewater for treatment. Within the City, the wastewater system consists of major trunk lines, small collector lines and lift stations. As described in Section 4.9, *Land Use and Planning*, the City of Carlsbad is divided into 25 Local Facilities Management Zones; the LFMZs are divided into drainage sub-basins based on the gravity flow of wastewater. The SP area is located in drainage sub-basin 1A, which drains to the Vista/Carlsbad Interceptor. The Vista/Carlsbad Interceptor runs from approximately the City of Oceanside/City of Carlsbad boundary near College Boulevard west along SR-78 to the Buena Vista Pump Station, located immediately north of the SP area. Vista/Oceanside Flow Meter V1 is located at the start of the interceptor (Dexter Wilson 2008b). Flows through this interceptor are conveyed through both the Buena Vista and Agua Hedionda Pump Stations, and ultimately conveyed to the Encina Water Pollution Control Facilities (EWPCF) for treatment.

In addition to the sewer laterals which serve the SP area directly, there are three additional wastewater pipelines crossing through the SP area (Dexter Wilson 2008b). The first is the Vista/Carlsbad Interceptor which transitions from a 42-inch pipe (reach VC2) to a 36-inch pipe (reach VC3) just northwest of the existing Firestone Tire building (refer to Figure 2-3 of this EIR). The second is a 15-inch sewer line which serves development south of the SP area in drainage sub-basins 1A and 2A and discharges into reach VC2. The third is a 10-inch sewer line which serves development south of the SP area in drainage sub-basin 1B and discharges into reach VC3. Figure 2 in the Sewer Study in Appendix G illustrates the location of the described sewer pipelines and drainage sub-basins.

Existing Capacity. Existing dry weather and peak wet weather wastewater flowing through reaches V2 and V3 was evaluated by determining the flow rate through the noted Flow Meter V1 described in the Vista 2008 Master Plan, and flows for the City of Carlsbad were determined by using the City's 2003 Sewer Master Plan Update (Sewer Master Plan) (City of Carlsbad 2003). Details of the existing wastewater flows are provided in the Sewer Study in Appendix G.

Wastewater flowing through reach VC3 discharges to the Buena Vista Pump Station, which has a pumping capacity of 21.5 mgd, per the City's Sewer Master Plan (City of Carlsbad 2003). Presently, there are parallel 24-inch and 16-inch force mains from the pump station (Dexter Wilson 2008b) to the gravity sewer. The City is in the process of rehabilitating the existing 24-inch pipeline and replaced the 16-inch pipeline with a 24-inch line, as recommended in the Water Master Plan (CMWD 2003).

Existing Wastewater Generation. The wastewater flows generated by the existing Westfield Carlsbad Shopping Center were determined by utilizing the building area square footages, assuming occupancy of the vacant Robinsons-May department store (with the dry weather flow rate based on the non-residential generation rate of 1,150 gpd per 10,000 square feet of building area), and the City's 2003 Water Master Plan (with peak wet weather flows estimated to be 2.9 times the average dry weather flow for this Interceptor system [described above]). Based on the noted generation rates, the existing shopping center generates approximately 0.132 mgd (132,376 gpd) of average dry weather flows, and approximately 0.384 mgd (383,890 gpd) of peak wet weather flows.

Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Wastewater treatment is provided by the City to its users through the EWPCF. After treatment, effluent from the EWPCF is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through an approximately 1.5-mile-long pipeline at an average depth of 150 feet, or recycled as reclaimed water for landscaping. Of the CMWD's approximately 10.2-mgd capacity right at the EWPCF, approximately 6.8 mgd is being utilized, resulting in a current excess capacity of approximately 3.4 mgd.

Stormwater/Drainage

The SP area is entirely developed and encompasses numerous commercial structures and related facilities (e.g., surface parking areas, NCTD transfer facility) associated with the existing Westfield Carlsbad Shopping Center. As stated in Section 4.8, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, existing on-site drainage is collected and conveyed through a number of on-site storm drain facilities before flowing off site and into the floodway for Buena Vista Creek (to the north) or into the existing public storm drain facilities in Marron Road (to the south). Drainage within the off-site storm drain system in Marron Road flows generally to the west and discharges into Buena Vista Creek just west of the SP area. Flows within Buena Vista Creek and the Marron Road storm drain system (which both include drainage from on- and off-site sources) combine west of the SP area and ultimately enter Buena Vista Lagoon to the west. Once in Buena Vista Lagoon, flows continue west/southwest for approximately 1.4 miles before entering the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the lagoon, which forms the border of the cities of Carlsbad and Oceanside.

Solid Waste Disposal

Assembly Bill (AB) 939, California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, mandates that 25 percent of solid waste be diverted (or recycled) by the year 1995, and 50 percent by the year 2000. Senate Bill 1016, Disposal Measurement System Act of 2008, maintains the 50 percent diversion rate requirement. State of California regulations for solid waste (California PRC Sections 41700 - 41721.5) require that each region have a plan with adequate capacity to manage or dispose of solid waste for at least 15 years into the future. The solid waste plan for the San Diego County region is contained in the most recent Integrated Waste Management Plan, Countywide Siting Element (as updated, County of San Diego 2011b). The plan has the goals of ensuring sustainability, conserving natural resources and landfill capacity and meeting state-mandated diversion requirements. City policies require recycling/diversion programs aimed at reducing the amount of waste to be deposited at local landfills. The City of Carlsbad's annual diversion rate in 2008 was 61 percent (Carlsbad 2010a). Effective July 1, 2012, California State law AB 341 requires that commercial enterprises which generate four cubic yards or more of solid waste weekly participate in recycling programs.

The City of Carlsbad provides solid waste collection and disposal services through its contractor, Waste Management, Inc. The services provided consist of residential, commercial, and industrial solid waste and designated recyclables collection service to over 20,000 single-family households and more than 2,000 commercial accounts. The Coast Waste Management Palomar Waste Transfer facility, located at 5960 El Camino Real in Carlsbad, serves the SP area. The City currently diverts approximately 61 percent of the solid waste generated within its jurisdiction from landfills. Solid waste that is not diverted from Carlsbad, including the SP area, is hauled to two landfills in San Diego County. The majority of the solid waste is sent to the Otay Landfill (approximately 98 percent), with the balance disposed of at the Sycamore Landfill (approximately 2 percent) (City of Carlsbad 2012b). The Otay Landfill has a permitted daily capacity of 5,000 tons but is receiving only 2,260 tons daily, with an estimated remaining site life to 2027, according to the County (County of San Diego 2011b). The Otay Landfill had a remaining capacity of 27 million cubic yards (cy) as of March 2010. Based on the remaining capacity and disposal rates, the Otay Landfill is expected to close in 2027 (County of San Diego 2011b).

The Sycamore Landfill has a maximum permitted daily capacity of 3,965 tons per day and a remaining capacity of 71 million cubic yards (cy) as of February 2011 (City of San Diego 2012). The Sycamore Landfill is undergoing environmental review to permit a facility expansion. As it is anticipated that the expansion would allow increased through-put volumes and annual and daily permitted tonnage over time (e.g., beyond 2040), the expansion could result in an estimated additional capacity of up to 153 million cubic yards. Should the expansion occur as planned, the landfill would not be expected to close until approximately 2042.

Based on the foregoing, the County of San Diego has indicated that, given each existing landfill's estimated remaining capacity, and assuming the planned expansion of the Sycamore Landfill is implemented, as is the opening of the proposed Gregory Canyon Landfill, the County of San Diego would have enough daily landfill capacity for the next 18 years.

The current solid waste generation rate at Westfield Carlsbad is approximately 25 pounds per 100 square feet of commercial development per day. Based on the current size of the shopping center (which assumes occupancy of the vacant Robinsons-May department store), Westfield Carlsbad generates approximately 287,773 pounds of solid waste per day, or 52,519 tons of solid waste per year.

Local Facilities and Improvement Plan/Local Facilities Management Plans

As part of its Growth Management Program, the City adopted the 1986 Citywide Facilities and Improvement Plan (Citywide Plan) in order to implement the City's General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. This plan ensures that development does not occur unless adequate public facilities and services exist or will be provided concurrent with new development. A Local Facilities Management Plan has been adopted for all but one of the 25 LFMZs within the City. As described above and in Section 3.0, *Project Description*, the SP area is located in Zone 1, for which the City adopted a LFMP in 1987. Consistent with the Citywide Plan, each smaller LFMP contains performance standards (i.e., thresholds) for public facilities and services. This provides the City with quantitative guidance as to whether or not a project would conform to adequate public facility and service provision thresholds. Therefore, projects within the City of Carlsbad are subject to thresholds for circulation, city administrative facilities, fire, schools, libraries, park and recreational resources, open space, wastewater treatment capacity, sewer collection system, drainage/storm water system and water distribution. The LFMP thresholds for City administrative facilities, fire, schools, libraries, park and recreational resources and open space are not applicable to the current SDP proposal, however, because the thresholds are population based, and the proposed SP and current SDP proposal would not directly generate additional population, as described in Section 5.5.6. Accordingly, the LMFP thresholds that are applicable to the proposed project are identified below:

- Water Distribution: Line capacity to meet demand as determined by the appropriate water district must be provided concurrent with development. A minimum 10-day average storage capacity must be provided prior to any development.

- Wastewater Treatment Capacity: Sewer treatment plant capacity is adequate for at least a five-year period.
- Sewer Collection: Trunk-line capacity to meet demand as determined by the appropriate sewer district must be provided concurrent with development.
- Drainage Facilities: Drainage facilities must be provided as required by the City concurrent with development.

4.13.2 Thresholds for Determining Significance

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines and the LFMP Zone 1 Performance Standards are used to provide direction for determination of significant utilities and service system impacts from the proposed project. For the purpose of this EIR, a significant impact would occur if the project would:

- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements; or
- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

4.13.3 Environmental Impact

As described at the beginning of this section, the existing and future water and sewer demands for the Westfield Carlsbad shopping center were calculated in the Water Study and the Sewer Study prepared for the Westfield Carlsbad Expansion Project (Dexter Wilson 2008a and 2008b, respectively: Appendix G). The current SDP proposal, however, includes approximately 35,417 sf of net new GLA, which is approximately 110,500 fewer sf of net new GLA than was

analyzed in the 2008 studies. Therefore, as noted in the 2010 Update to Water and Sewer Studies letter prepared by Dexter Wilson (Appendix G), the 110,500-sf reduction in net new GLA from the 2008 proposal “has the direct consequence of reducing the water demand and sewer generation of the proposed expansion project. Thus, the potential impacts to the City of Carlsbad water and sewer systems will be less than analyzed in the June 2008 studies.” As summarized below, the 2008 studies each concluded that impacts to water and sewer services and supplies would be less than significant; accordingly, the substantially smaller project that is proposed in the current SDP would likewise create less than significant impacts.

Water Supply and Infrastructure

Expansion plans proposed in 2008 would have increased the building area square footage by approximately 145,933 sf GLA (Dexter Wilson 2008a). It was estimated that the formerly proposed expansion would have increased the average day potable water demand for the site by 23.3 gpm (33,552 gpd) to a total of 203.8 gpm (293,472 gpd). The 2003 Water Master Plan projects the CMWD’s ultimate (buildout) average day demand to be 23.9 mgd, and SDCWA has projected that the City would require even more, approximately 28.8 mgd through the year 2030. Therefore, the proposed 23.3-gpm increase in average day demand from the 2008 proposal is far less than the projected demands for the City as a whole and would have been met by SDCWA’s supplies. Furthermore, the current SDP proposal is substantially smaller than the 2008 proposal and, therefore, would result in a substantially smaller potable water demand. Specifically, the increase in demand from the current SDP proposal would be approximately 5.66 gpm (8,145 gpd), which is approximately 17.64 gpm (25,401 gpd) less than calculated for the 2008 proposal. (Dexter Wilson 2010) Accordingly, it must be concluded that potable water supplies would be available to meet the relatively smaller average day demands of the current SDP proposal. As noted above, the current SDP proposal would not construct any residential units or use an equivalent amount of water; therefore, preparation of a WSA to assess the availability of water supplies for the project is not required. In addition, the water demand projected for the current SDP proposal could be considered worst-case—and would be even further reduced in comparison to the 2008 proposal—because the current SDP proposal includes recycled water irrigation piping, with recycled water eventually being delivered to the site as part of the City’s Phase VI recycled water distribution system. Finally, the calculated water demand amounts are considered conservative because the current SDP proposal would include the water efficiency measures listed in Section 3.0, *Project Description*.

The existing on- and off-site water distribution system described above in 4.13.1 was found to be capable of delivering maximum day demands and a 6,000-gpm fire flow with a minimum

residual on-site pressure of 49.4 psi (nearly 40 psi more than required [Dexter Wilson 2008a]). As such, the existing system could accommodate the water demands of the proposed SDP and the three existing connections would be maintained. The existing infrastructure is adequate and no additional infrastructure would be required to meet the demand and the fire flow requirements associated with the current SDP proposal.

As noted above, the City's Water Reclamation Master Plan (CMWD 1997) recommends the provision of recycled water to Westfield Carlsbad with the future construction of Phase IV of the recycled water distribution system. The expansion of the recycled water system would reduce the per-capita quantity of potable water required from the SDCWA as the CMWD approaches ultimate (buildout) demands. Although water to the SP area would initially be supplied solely by the existing potable water system, recycled water irrigation piping would be installed during proposed SDP construction as part of the anticipated expansion of reclaimed water pipelines, thereby eliminating the need to retrofit piping once recycled water is available in the SP area vicinity. Based on the foregoing, impacts to water supply and distribution are anticipated to be less than significant.

Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The current SDP proposal would not require construction of additional sewer infrastructure or wastewater treatment facilities. With the addition of 35,417 net new sf GLA, the current proposal would generate minor amounts of wastewater—approximately 0.004 mgd of average dry weather wastewater flows and 0.012 mgd of peak wet weather flows. For sewer service, the proposed expansion areas would connect to the existing lines of the Vista/Carlsbad Interceptor, specifically reaches V2 and V3 described under Section 4.13.1, above. From the proposed expansion areas, connections to the existing 8- and 10-inch mains would occur along the east and southeast portions of the SP area (refer to Figure 2 in the Sewer Study for locations of the existing pipelines; Dexter Wilson 2008b). As described in the Sewer Study, the net increases in wastewater flows would be accommodated by the existing sewer infrastructure, including the described sewer lines, the Buena Vista Pump Station, and associated force main and gravity sewer system. No further upgrades to the existing wastewater infrastructure system in other portions of the SP area would be required as a result of implementation of the current SDP.

As described above, the CMWD has approximately 3.4 mgd of excess capacity rights at the EWPCF. Accordingly, the increases in wastewater generated by the current SDP proposal would not result in a capacity deficiency or overwhelm the treatment facilities at the EWPCF. Based on

the described conditions, the existing, adequate conveyance and treatment capacity is available to accommodate the proposed project and related impacts would be less than significant.

Storm Water/Drainage

As discussed in Section 4.8 and Appendix D, the current SDP proposal would not require construction of additional storm drain facilities; only modifications to existing facilities would be made. The existing capacities of the inlets and overall on- and off-site storm drain system were found to be adequate to support the current SDP proposal. Furthermore, incorporation of LID features such as pervious pavement and bioswales would increase the amount of pervious surfaces on site, as would the addition of proposed landscape improvements, thereby enabling the site to handle project-related runoff more efficiently than in the existing condition. No impacts to storm water or drainage facilities would occur.

Solid Waste

During the construction of the current SDP proposal, construction-related waste would be generated, ranging from construction worker personal waste, to demolition waste from the interiors that would be renovated, to hazardous materials associated with architectural coatings. Based on the project's construction-phase efforts to recycle or reuse at least 50 percent of demolition and construction waste, develop a waste management plan, and use recycled materials where feasible, the amount of construction-related waste that would be generated is not considered significant. The construction contractor would be responsible for recycling of the demolition and construction materials, while Waste Management, the solid waste service provider at the Westfield Carlsbad Shopping Center, would provide containers necessary for all types of collection needs. Any hazardous materials-related waste (e.g., ACM, LBP) is required by federal, state and local regulations to be disposed of appropriately, as discussed in Section 4.7, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*.

With the additional 35,417 net new sf of GLA in the current SDP proposal, the solid waste generation at Westfield Carlsbad would increase by approximately 8,854 pounds per day, or 1,616 tons per year. Waste diversions are anticipated to increase from the shopping center as the City of Carlsbad enhances its recycling programs for commercial uses in accordance with AB 341. Participation in the City's commercial recycling programs would further reduce Westfield Carlsbad's long-term disposal needs occurring from the operation of the expanded shopping center.

As discussed above under Section 4.13.1, the majority of solid waste generated by Carlsbad is sent to the Otay and Sycamore landfills. Both landfills are expected to be in operation and have sufficient capacity through 2027 and 2042, respectively, and both are operating below their permitted capacities due to the downturn in the economy, which will lengthen their service life.

As noted above, a new disposal facility at Gregory Canyon has been proposed, and a tentatively reserved disposal site in East Otay Mesa has been identified by the County of San Diego for future development as a landfill. It is anticipated that the County of San Diego will continue to look for suitable sites for future landfills. Although the proposed project would increase demand for solid waste collection and increase the quantity of solid waste being hauled to existing landfills, adequate landfill capacity is currently available and would continue to be available in the future for the solid waste disposal needs of the current SDP proposal. Less than significant impacts associated with solid waste disposal capacity are identified.

4.13.4 Mitigation Measures

No significant utilities and service system impacts are identified; no mitigation is required.

4.13.5 Level of Significance after Mitigation

No mitigation is required; impacts would be less than significant.